

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th August 1887.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
1	"Assam Vilásini" ...	Sibsagar ...	.....
2	"Assam News" ...	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
3	"Ahammadi" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibási" ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
Fortnightly.				
5	"Ave Maria" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
6	"Purva Darpan" ...	Chittagong ...	700	
7	"Silchar" ...	Silchar, Assam ...	.....	8th August 1887.
Weekly.				
8	"Arya Darpan" ...	Calcutta ...	102	12th ditto.
9	"Arya Pratibhá" ...	Halishahar ...	.....
10	"Bangabási" ...	Calcutta ...	20,000	13th ditto.
11	"Bháratbási" ...	Ditto ...	3,000	6th ditto.
12	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	302	9th ditto.
13	"Cháruvartá" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	9th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca ...	450	13th ditto.
15	"Dhumaketu" ...	Chandernagore ...	.....	12th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	825	12th ditto.
17	"Garib and Mahavidya" ...	Dacca ...	.....	10th ditto.
18	"Grambási" ...	Uluberia ...	.....
19	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	10th ditto.
20	"Murshidábád Patriká" ...	Berhampore ...	508	12th ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto ...	.....
22	"Nava Medini" ...	Midnapore ...	.....
23	"Navavibhákar Sádharani" ...	Calcutta ...	1,000	15th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	6th August 1887.
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	12th ditto.
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	12th ditto.
27	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	206	11th ditto.
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	10th ditto.
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	12th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	13th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	5th ditto.
33	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
34	"Som Prakásh"	Calcutta	1,000	15th ditto.
35	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Ditto	.....
36	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	12th ditto.
37	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	11th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik and Samachár Chandriká"	Calcutta	7,000	14th to 17th August 1887.
39	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200	10th & 13th to 16th ditto.
40	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	11th to 17th ditto.
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	15th August 1887.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
43	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Aryávarta"	Calcutta	.....
45	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
46	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	11th ditto.
47	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	9th ditto.
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
49	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	12th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
54	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
56	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	10th to 16th August 1887.
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Taraka and Subhavártá"	Cuttack	.....
58	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	23rd & 30th July 1887.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	21st & 28th ditto.
61	"Sanskárák"	Cuttack	200	28th July 1887.
62	"Navasamvád"	Ditto	28th ditto.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 6th August, says that a correspondent, of the *Novoye Vremya*, named Nicholas Notovitch has come to India and has gone to Simla to pay a visit to the Viceroy. This

BHARATBASI,
August 6th, 1887.

A Russian newspaper correspondent in India.

is not good news for the people of India. Some newspaper editors are of opinion that he should not be allowed to stay here, because, by being here, he would be able to publish disagreeable matter regarding the internal affairs of this country. The writer, however, thinks that there is no need to be afraid of the Russian visitor. An open spy is better than a secret spy; and if this open spy is not allowed to stay here, Russia will certainly send a secret spy. Moreover, the presence in this country of a correspondent of a leading Russian journal may have the effect of making the editors of vernacular newspapers more guarded in their criticism of public men and measures, the Government officials better behaved towards the people, and the Government more just in its administration of the country; so this Russian visit will be good for both the rulers and the ruled. The resources of the Government of India and its military strength are in no way inferior to those of any other nation: and when this Russian will see this, and tell his countrymen how matters stand in this respect, Russia will see the impracticability of any designs which she may entertain in regard to India. It is desirable on this ground that this Russian gentleman should remain in India. There is, however, one point in this connection which should be carefully noted, and that is, whether an Indian correspondent should not remain in Russia, if a Russian correspondent is allowed to stay in India. If Russia, declines to admit an Indian correspondent, the English Government should also decline to admit a Russian correspondent.

2. The *Surabhi* and *Patākā*, of the 11th August, thinks that the chances of a quarrel with Russia are not over in spite of the settlement of the Afghan boundary question. This very settlement of

SURABHI & PATAKA,
August 11th, 1887.

The settlement of the Afghan boundary question.

boundaries will in future lead to quarrels with Russia. If Russia crosses the boundaries now fixed, England will be compelled, for the sake of her own honour, to take up arms against her. So this settlement of the boundary question has really increased the difficulty of England's position in Asia in regard to Russia.

3. The *Sanjivani*, of the 13th August, says that, although Government is doing its best to keep the Amir of Afghanistan in good humour, it does not receive trustworthy reports of the rebellion now existing in that country. What does it then gain by cultivating the friendship of the Amir? It seems the Amir will give no information to Government even if Russia actually comes to Cabul. Friendship purchased with money always comes to this!

The Government of India and the Amir of Afghanistan.

SANJIVANI,
August 13th, 1887.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 6th August, says that the road passing through the Adampore pergunnah, and running up to the Patharia tea-garden, was repaired last winter. There

PARIDARSHAK,
August 6th, 1887.

Impounding of cattle at Adampore, in Sylhet.

being no other road in the locality, cattle have been for a long time past allowed to be taken over this road. But the policeman in charge of the road has prohibited the use of this road for the passage of cattle and so he sends to the cattle-pound all cattle he finds on this road. Has this

policeman been authorized by Government to do this, or is he doing it on his own responsibility? The Sub-divisional Officer of Maulavibazar is requested to look to the matter.

BEHARATBAJI,
August 6th, 1887.

5. The Tumluk correspondent of the *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 6th August, reports a case of murder under suspicious circumstances at Rana Singha, a place in the Tumluk sub-division of the Midnapore district. The murder was committed on the night of the 25th July. Rana Singha is a place notorious for budmashes, and murders are committed there every year. The proximity of a police station does not ensure security of life and property; and the authorities are therefore requested to establish a police outpost at the place itself.

MOORSHEDABAD
PATRIKA,
August 12th, 1887.

6. The *Moorshedabad Patrikā*, of the 12th August, complains of the prevalence of theft at Moorshedabad. Some cases are mentioned in which the thieves have not yet been found.

DACCA GAZETTE,
August 15th, 1887.

7. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 15th August, says that a respectable pleader was lately suddenly assaulted by a ruffian in a street in Dacca. The ruffian has not been traced. The police should look sharp.

DACCA GAZETTE,¹

8. A correspondent of the same paper complains of fraudulent auction sales in the town of Dacca. It is hoped that the District Superintendent and the Inspector of Police, Dacca, will suppress these fraudulent sales.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

SANSODHINI,
August 5th, 1887.

9. The *Sansodhini*, of the 5th August, says that many people desire that there should be an appeal in the case of Imdad Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police. The public are not satisfied with the decision of Mr. Douglas in that case. The people do not like that this matter should be disposed of by the Magistrate. They would have Mr. Lyall, the popular Commissioner, take the business into his own hand.

CHARU VARTA,
August 9th, 1887.

10. A correspondent of the *Chāruvārtā*, of the 9th August, complains of certain proceedings of Mohendra Babu, Deputy Magistrate of KISSOREGUNGE. The Babu is stated to have ruled that, if *talabanna* fees are not deposited within two days of the institution of a case, the case will be struck off. The operation of this rule has been attended with great inconvenience to poor suitors. Court-fee stamps are not, moreover, always kept for sale in the sub-division; and as people have to put up at the sub-divisional head-quarters for some time when they come there to institute cases, all the money they bring with them is spent on lodging and boarding account, and they are therefore unable to deposit *talabanna* fees at once. It is thought that the Deputy Magistrate has issued this order with the object of reducing the number of cases in his court. The order should be cancelled.

CHARU VARTA.

11. Another correspondent of the same paper contradicts the statement made in it regarding the ill-health of the Munsif of Sherpore (see Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 30th July 1887, paragraph 15). The Munsif is an experienced and conscientious officer, and is praised by suitors for the tact and ability he displays in the trial of cases.

12. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 11th August, referring to the

SURABHI & PATAKA,
August 11th, 1887.

The Loretto Girls' School,
and
Prasanna Kumar Das.

sentence of six months imprisonment passed
by Mr. Henderson, the Presidency Magistrate,
on one Prasanna Kumar Das for his attempt

to outrage the modesty of the girls of the Calcutta Loretto Girls' School,
observes that Mr. Webb, who was guilty of a far more heinous offence, was
only fined Rs. 100. The contrast serves to show the impartiality with
which justice is administered by Englishmen in India!

13. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 13th August, com-

BANGABASI,
August 13th, 1887.

A Munsif's Court at Hatia, in Noa-
khally.

plains that, though orders have been issued for
the establishment of a munsifi at Hatia, no
munsi fi has as yet been established there.

The local zemindar is prepared to provide suitable accommodation for the
Munsif's Court and for the officers of the court. Mr. Baruah is in favour
of the establishment of a munsifi, but the District Judge is against the
proposal. It is rumoured that the Judge has written to the High Court on
the subject, saying that no munsifi is wanted at Hatia. If the High
Court upholds the view of the Judge, the local public will be subjected to
very great inconvenience. The High Court is requested to order the
establishment of a munsifi.

14. The *Sanjivani*, of the 13th August, referring to a case recently

SANJIVANI,
August 13th, 1887.

A case against two police constables
in Calcutta.

decided by the Honorary Magistrates Baboos
Jagadananda Mookerjee and Priya Nath Dutt,
in which two constables were fined Rs. 5

each for making an unlawful arrest, says that, considering that the police
frequently arrests and illtreats innocent people, punishment in the case
under notice was rather light, and it should therefore have been of a more
exemplary character.

15. The same paper is in a position to contradict the charges which

SANJIVANI.

The Munsif of Serajgunge.

the *Statesman* newspaper has published
against the Munsif of Serajgunge.

16. A correspondent of the same paper has the following against

SANJIVANI.

Mr. S. M. Israel, Deputy Magistrate,
Kushtea.

S. M. Israel, Deputy Magistrate of Kush-
tea :—

(1) The Deputy Magistrate has recently dismissed two suits brought
by the Kumarkhali Municipality against two men, one of whom
fenced in a portion of public land, and the other, who is no
other than Baboo Fatik Chandra, the favourite of the
Deputy Magistrate, dug some earth out of a municipal drain
without the permission of the Commissioners. The suits have
been dismissed on no other ground than that ocular proof
in support of the charges was wanting.

Mr. Israel comes to court at a very late hour, and is therefore
compelled to adjourn cases pretty often to the greatest
vexation of the suitors. Whether or not the Deputy Magis-
trate comes to court very late can be easily ascertained by
examining the daily attendance book kept in his court.

The Deputy Magistrate intends to start on his mofussil tour at
this time of the year when most of the villages are under
water. This may be a very convenient time for him to visit
those places, for he will now be able to make a very delight-
ful journey in a boat; but will not a tour in this season
occasion the greatest inconvenience to suitors, pleaders and
mukhtars?

It is rumoured that, when this Deputy Magistrate goes out on
tour, he leaves the keys of the treasury and the ganja

godown in the hands of the Sub-Deputy Collector, and this without taking the permission of the Collector of the district. This, if true, will constitute a very serious charge against Mr. Israel.

(d)—Education.

SANSODHINI,
August 5th, 1887.

17. The *Sansodhini*, of the 5th August, says that the modified grant-in-aid rules recently issued by the Director of Public Instruction will work injuriously in Chittagong. Under these rules the Government will pay only one-third of the total expenditure of a school, and the remaining two-thirds must come from local sources. But everybody knows that even those schools which now enjoy one-half grants are unable to provide the whole of the remaining one-half from local sources, and so even such schools have to resort systematically to very questionable practices in order to keep themselves alive; and it should therefore be easy to imagine how schools in this country will fare when the maximum grant received by them under the new rules will be only one-third of their total expenditure. That the middle class schools will greatly deteriorate is certain.

BHARATBASÍ,
August 6th, 1887.

18. The *Bháratbásí*, of the 6th August, says that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has ruled that one who annotates a text-book on any subject appointed by the University should not be made an examiner in that subject. But was this rule intended to apply in all cases, or only in some? It is rumoured that this rule has this year been relaxed in favour of a particular gentleman. Is it so?

SILCHAR,
August 8th, 1887.

19. The *Silchar*, of the 8th August, has the following against Girish Baboo, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cachar:—
Education in Cachar.
The Baboo, with the view of standing in the good graces of Government, which is now-a-days anxious to curtail expenditure, has dismissed his clerk in order to effect a saving of Rs. 20 a month. The clerical work is now done by the Sub-Inspector, who has his own duties of inspection to do in addition. Now this arrangement, instead of securing economy, has really increased expenditure. It has also led to insufficient inspection of the pathsalas. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar is requested to recreate the post of clerk in the Deputy Inspector's office, to remove the Mahomedan hostel from its present site, and to punish Girish Baboo for his many offences.

The Education Conference now sitting at Shillong is asked to consider the following proposals:—

1. School-houses both in the town and in the mofussil are in a most miserable condition. Good school-houses should be constructed all over the country.
2. Most of the schools want the necessary furniture, such as maps, &c. The stoppage of the library allowance has done much mischief to these schools.
3. The Upper Primary Examination, under which students are compelled to waste two years of their time, should be abolished. The time for which the Lower Primary Scholarship is tenable should be increased by one year.
4. The rule under which poor students are compelled to obtain the permission of the Inspector before they are allowed to read free of cost in the aided schools should be done away with, because European Inspectors are often ignorant of the condition of poor students.

5. Some of the books substituted for the old text-books for the Minor and Scholarship Examinations are objectionable. Being more difficult, they are unsuited to the capacity of the pupils preparing for their examination. The books substituted are the "Pushpamala" and the "Bharatakahini." These books should be changed.

20. The *Samaya*, of the 12th August, is sorry that the application preferring certain charges against the head clerk of the Inspector of Schools in East Bengal, sent to the Director of Public Instruction on

SAMAYA,
August 12th, 1887.

An application to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

the 14th August 1886 by Baboo Bharat Chandra Bandopadhyaya, has up to this date received no attention. Nothing has been yet done to punish the man against whom the application was made. Such indifference on the part of the Director would have been impossible, if there had been a body of clear rules and regulations meeting the requirements of cases of this nature.

21. The *Education Gazette*, of the 12th August, approves of the *Statesman* newspaper's proposal to provide for the imparting of military education in the higher class schools in this country. The

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
August 12th, 1887.

Physical education in the schools of this country.

absence of physical education in the schools in this country explains why the educated native youth are more of the nature of book worms, and why the country derives no substantial benefit from the education they receive. It is for want of physical exercise that Bengalis have become so weak in mind and body. Physical education alone can make them strong and able-bodied. If Government attends to the physical improvement of the people all over India, it is certain that it will reap good results in the future for pursuing such a policy.

22. The *Sanjivani*, of the 13th August, says that the Lieutenant-Governor is not in a position to establish technical schools in this country. He fully believes in the necessity for such schools, and he sees that the people are really anxious to have them. But he has no money to spare for the purpose; and there can indeed be no money to spare for such important things as these, so long as the best part of the revenues of the Empire is allowed to be devoted to Military expenditure!

SANJIVANI,
August 13th, 1887.

Technical schools in this country.

23. The *Bangabasi*, of the 13th August, cannot understand why Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna's book *Prabeshika*, which is so full of errors, has been again adopted as a text-book by the Calcutta University. Carelessness in the selection of text-books by the University is simply unpardonable.

BANGABASI,
August 13th, 1887.

Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna's *Prabeshika* as a University text-book.

24. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 15th August, says that the books which found a place in the first list of text-books issued by the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Bengal, and which were omitted from his second list, have again been included in his revised list of text-books. The authors of these books have been great losers in consequence. Such whimsical and capricious conduct as this is unworthy of an educational officer. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to enquire whose fault it is that these authors have become such losers, and the study of the boys has been so much interrupted. This is altogether a scandalous affair.

DACCA GAZETTE,
August 15th, 1887.

Text-books for the Eastern Bengal Circle.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

25. The *Sansodhini*, of the 5th August, says that Baboo Chandrakant, a contractor, has been compelled to sue the Chittagong Road Cess Committee for non-payment of his dues. Payment has not been made on

SANSODHINI,
August 5th, 1887.

The Chittagong Road Cess Committee.

the ground that the contractor has not obtained a certificate of completion of work from the Road Cess Overseer. But it is a pertinent question to ask, why was not the work done by the contractor examined when it was in progress, especially when there are overseers, road mohurirs, and an Engineer for supervising the contractor's work? It is most unfair to condemn work when it is completed. If the contractor's work has been badly done, it is because these officers neglected to do their duty, and it is these officers who should therefore be held responsible in this matter. The contractor has been compelled to commence an expensive law suit, simply because these public officers have not done their part of the work as they should have done it.

SANBODHINI,
August 5th, 1887.

26. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Nallapara road is so much out of repair that it has become almost impassable. The municipal authorities have been repeatedly applied to without success. The affairs of the municipality are most carelessly managed. The Commissioner of Chittagong should look to the matter.

The Nallapara road in Chittagong.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
August 9th, 1887.

27. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 9th August, says that the contractors who work under Mr. Stoney, District Engineer of Burdwan, are not regularly paid. They have to wait for many months after their work is finished before they receive their dues. The District Engineer's delay in supervising the work done by the contractors is often the cause of the delay which takes place in their payment. But why should the Engineer, who gets Rs. 150 a month as travelling allowance, make any delay in supervising the work done by contractors? The Chairman and the members of the District Board of Burdwan should look to the matter.

Mr. Stoney, District Engineer of Burdwan.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
August 10th, 1887.

28. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 10th August, complains of continued irregularity in the ferry service at the Kortoia ferry near Saldanga. It is said that the ferryman has removed the ferry ghât to a place nearer to his house, and the people residing in the southern part of the village have been consequently put to great inconvenience. The authorities are requested to look to the matter.

The Saldanga ferry in Julpigoree.

SANJIVANI,
August 13th, 1887.

29. The *Sanjivani*, of the 13th August, referring to the action which the District Board of Hooghly is taking with a view of supplying the villages within its jurisdiction with good drinking water, says that other District Boards in Bengal should follow the example of the Hooghly Board, and that, if they do not do so of their own accord, the people should compel them in the matter.

Drinking-water in the mofussil and the Hooghly District Board.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 15th, 1887.

30. The *Som Prakash*, of the 15th August, says that, though the water-rate of the Calcutta Municipality has been increased, the water-supply remains as unsatisfactory as ever. The supply of late has rather been shorter. Formerly high pressure was maintained till 10 o'clock in the morning, but now pressure begins to decrease at half-past nine, and not a drop of water can be had at 10. Now this is a great inconvenience to late bathers; for there are now no tanks where they can bathe, and the bathing platforms cannot be used by respectable people for more reasons than one. For those platforms are used chiefly by low caste people and mlechchhas, whose company is not very agreeable to Hindu gentlemen. As the water in the platforms is also confined within small masonry enclosures, one who bathes there runs the risk of catching contagious diseases in consequence of any person or persons having any such disease bathing in that water; and contagious diseases, as everybody knows, prevail most among these low class people who use the bathing platforms.

The Calcutta Municipality.

31. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 15th August, says that the expenditure of the Dacca Municipality greatly exceeds its income. Dacca is an old city, and

DACCA GAZETTE,
August 15th, 1887.

The Dacca Municipality.
large sums of money will be required to improve it upon modern methods. The present lighting and water-supply arrangements are inadequate and unsatisfactory. The expenditure of the municipality is daily increasing, but its income is not increasing proportionately. Some means should therefore be devised for increasing its income; and the best way of doing so seems to be to re-assess the house-tax.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

32. The *Paridarshak*, of the 6th August, says that the unnecessary rigour of the Assam regulations relating to the registration of names has been increased

PARIDARSHAK,
August 6th, 1887.

Land registration in Sylhet.
in Sylhet. The District Judge and the Assam Government are of opinion that all suitors should register their names under the Regulations, and no suits are admitted where this has not been done. The Judge will not recognise any registration of names made according to the old system, and the Chief Commissioner, who holds the same view as the Judge, has accordingly ruled that names should be registered according to the Land Revenue Regulations even in respect of lands acquired before those Regulations came into operation. It is necessary to have the opinion of the High Court on this question.

33. The *Samaya*, of the 12th August, asks the Lieutenant-Governor to call on Mr. Lewis, Commissioner of Rajshahye, for an explanation as to why he stood in the way of the young Rani of Putea assuming the management of her estates. In the mofussil, oppression of widowed zemindars is of frequent occurrence. It may be that in the present case Mr. Lewis tried to keep out the Rani from the management of her estate at the instance of some interested party. If so, that man should be found out and punished most severely by way of warning to others of his type.

SAMAYA,
August 12th, 1887.

34. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 15th August, mentions the following instances of oppression on the part of the Court of Wards:—The Court of Wards desires that the Nasipore Estate should remain in the hands of the Manager appointed by itself, although the Rajah has attained majority, and has also received some education as is shown by the fact of his having passed the Entrance examination. The ill-treatment of the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan by the Court of Wards is well-known. The Court is trying to deprive her of her properties, and it has shown utter disregard for her wishes in the matter of the adoption. The young Maharani also received a harsh letter from the Collector during the period of her mourning after her husband's death. The Commissioner of Rajshahye has tried to prevent the young Rani of Putea from receiving charge of her own estates. The Court of Wards' conduct towards the Rani of Tikari which broke her heart and thus caused her death, is the very reverse of chivalrous. Well may it be said, after the treatment which she received at the hands of the Court of Wards, that the "glory of British administration in India is extinguished for ever."

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
August 15th, 1887.

(g.)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

35. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 9th August, condemns the notice issued last year by Baboo Tara Prasad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate of Burdwan, declaring that all persons

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
August 9th, 1887.

Use of the Banka river water for irrigation purposes.

using the water of the Eden Canal, or of any river or khal connected therewith for agricultural purposes, will have to pay a tax of four annas per bigha of cultivated land. The notice will prevent the people of the villages situated within the basin of the river Banka from exercising the right they have hitherto enjoyed of using the water of that river for the purposes of cultivation. These people used Banka water for agricultural purposes without paying any tax for it even before the Eden Canal was constructed, and not to let them use it now will be grave injustice. The Magistrate of Burdwan is requested to reinstate the people in the enjoyment of the right which the notice in question has unlawfully taken away.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
August 11th, 1887.

36. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 11th August, says that the drivers of the tramcars belonging to the Calcutta Tramways Company are in the habit

The Calcutta Tramways Company. of abusing the drivers of carts and carriages which happen to come in their way. The rule under which five persons are required to sit upon one bench is felt to be oppressive during the rainy season. The repairing of the cars is never attended to, and the horses used are most of them very sorry and jaded animals. The authorities should look to these things.

PRATIKAR,
August 12th, 1887.

37. A correspondent of the *Pratikár*, of the 12th August, complains that the roads at Sadarpore, an important village in the Kushtea sub-division of the Nuddea district, are all out of repair, and have become almost impassable even for cattle on account of the accumulation of mud thereupon nearly two feet deep.

BANGABASI,
August 13th, 1887.

Roads at Sadarpore in the Kushtea sub-division.

38. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 13th August, complains that the roads at Kamarhatti and Rudagram, in the Burdwan district, are out of repair.

BANGABASI.

39. Another correspondent of the same paper complains that the road from the Sitarampore station to the shrine of Kalyaneshwari. The road is much used by pilgrims to the shrine of Kalyaneshwari. The members of the Local Board are requested to remove this inconvenience.

BANGABASI.

40. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of want of good roads at Palasi, a village in the Burdwan district.

Roads at Palasi in Burdwan.

(h)—General.

SILCHAR,
August 8th, 1887.

41. The *Silchar*, of the 8th August, says that, in order to prevent shop-keepers from using short weights Government should make all weights itself, and not allow anybody else to make them.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
August 9th, 1887.

42. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 9th August, says that Government has violated its own law by simply transferring Mr. Beames for borrowing money from people living within his jurisdiction.

Mr. Beames.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
August 10th, 1887.

43. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 10th August, objects to the maintenance of the State Church in India. Complaints about want of money in the Government treasury will not cease so long as unnecessary establishments like the State Church are allowed to exist. Instead of trying to effect reduction of expenditure in the Education Department, Government should concern itself with its Civil and Military Departments, where large retrenchments are feasible. The schools in this country are deteriorating for want of Government support, and Government is rightly blamed for making small savings by curtailing educational expenditure. But large savings may be made

The State Church in India.

without producing popular dissatisfaction if the State Church is abolished. There is no necessary connection between the preaching of the gospel and the political administration of the country. In spite of repeated protests of the people, Government continues to spend money raised from non-Christians for the maintenance of Christian clergymen.

44. The *Sahachar*, of the 10th August, referring to the cases of Messrs. Beames, Lusson and Wilson, and of Moulvie Fuzlal Karim and Baboos Gouri Sankar, Syama Charan, Sasi Sekhar and

SAHACHAR,
August 10th, 1887.

Oppression and injustice committed by the Executive officers of Government.

Bepin Behari, Deputy Magistrates, who have been misbehaving themselves of late in the discharge of their respective duties, observes that misconduct on the part of the Executive officers of Government has become rather frequent now-a-days. The punishment of Messrs. Newbery and Lusson has been too light to exercise a chastening influence upon despotic officials. Official delinquency requires to be severely punished. If Government does not punish offending officials adequately, the people will take the law into their own hands. Who shall say that they will not, like the Americans, take to "lynching?" Both the Government and the people ought to behave properly.

45. The same paper thinks that the permission recently given by the Madras Government to natives to enrol themselves as Volunteers will be of no use unless

SAHACHAR.

Natives as Volunteers.

they are allowed to have a separate corps of their own. For it is certain that Anglo-Indian Volunteers will refuse to take Native Volunteers into their ranks.

46. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 11th August, referring to the permission granted to the people of Madras to enlist themselves as Volunteers, observes that

SURABHI & PATAKA,
August 11th 1887.

Madrasees as Volunteers.

there is nothing in it to rejoice at, seeing that natives are not, under any disability under the existing law, to enter a Volunteer Corps, provided that corps has no objection to receive them. It is this condition that a Volunteer Corps must consent to receive natives that really stands in the way of the latter enrolling themselves as Volunteers. Whenever natives want to enter a Volunteer Corps the corps objects.

47. The *Education Gazette*, of the 12th August, in approving the scheme propounded in the *Native Opinion* newspaper of Bombay for the selection of

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
August 12th, 1887.

Representative Legislative Councils.

members for the Legislative Councils in this country, observes that, in accordance with that scheme, members for the Bengal Legislative Council may be selected from the District Boards, the Calcutta Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce, and the University. No harm can be expected to be done if the experiment is made, in the first instance, only in connection with the Provincial Legislative Council.

48. The *Samaya*, of the 12th August, referring to the money reward granted by Government to the Revd. Mr. Gregson for the efforts he has made to

SAMAYA.
August 12th, 1887.

The excise policy of Government and the Revd. Mr. Gregson.

put down drunkenness in the army, observes

that, if Government really abhors drunkenness, it ought to shut up all grog shops in the country by increasing the excise duty to a prohibitive point. But in rewarding the services of the Revd. Mr. Gregson, Government had probably an object of its own in view. It knows that drunkenness is likely to demoralise the army and thereby to endanger the safety of the empire, and it therefore approves of the efforts which have been made to put down drunkenness there. On the other hand, it knows equally well that drunkenness, by enervating the people, will make it impossible for them to create disturbances. It therefore connives at drunkenness among them.

SAMAYA.
August 12th, 1887.

49. The same paper is glad that Government has given permission to the people of Madras to enlist themselves as Volunteers. But why was not the same permission given to the people of Bengal? Are Bengalis inferior, in point of physique, to the people of Madras? Bengalis are a model nation of the present day. By distrusting its subjects, Government is courting danger for itself.

SAMAYA.

50. The same paper, referring to the oppression and abuse of power on the part of the officers of Government, notices the following cases:—

1. In the quarrel between the two Ranis of Bijni in Assam, the police all along sided with the elder Rani. When two persons on the side of the younger Rani were actually killed in an affray, the police actually reported that the persons killed in the affray belonged to the party of the elder Rani. This report was discovered to be false, and yet nothing was done towards punishing the police.
2. Next comes the case of the Raj family of Nasibpore. During the minority of the heir to the Nasibpore Raj, the Raj Estates were placed under the management of the Court of Wards. When the heir attained majority and gave evidence of ability in the management of his estates, the Court of Wards on various pretexts endeavoured to keep him out of that management. It held that, as the horoscope of the young zemindar could not be found, he must wait until there could be no doubt about his majority. It was also reported that the manager appointed under the Court of Wards had embezzled Rs. 80,000. But nothing was done in regard to him. The manager is stated to have told the heir that if he brought a suit for embezzlement, his title as Raja and all his estates would be confiscated by Government. Was any enquiry instituted into the facts of this case?
3. Next comes the case of the Tikari Raj. It behoved Government, in the interests of justice, to punish all persons, from the highest officer in the Board of Revenue to the lowest officer under the Collector, who were involved in that case.

After mentioning these cases, the writer goes on as follows:—"Unable to suppress the feelings that are awakened within us at the sight of the torrent of oppression rolling stronger every day, we have made mention of these cases. When we call to mind the heart-rending misery which ryots suffer under the indigo-planters; when we call to mind the oppression of the coolie and the violation of coolie women by tea-planters; when the oppression of the people by the police and the magistracy is brought to our notice; when our attention is drawn to slanders in the newspapers purposely invented against rich widows in order to keep them out of the management of their estates; when numerous instances of the oppression of the natives of the country by the white men, such as the shooting of natives, visit our memory, we begin to feel dizzy. We see darkness on every side."

ANGABASI,
August 15th, 1887.

51. The *Bangabási*, of the 15th August, says that, in the Beames case, the triumph of the Government has been more signal than that of the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*. For the cries of a thousand *Patrikas* would have been of no avail if Government itself had not felt disposed to take proper action in the matter. The Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor have shown respect for justice by punishing Mr. Beames; and they have, by so doing, increased

the confidence of the people in the British administration in India. So the real victory belongs to the Government. A real offender has been justly punished, and the prestige of the British name has been firmly established.

52. The same paper takes exception to the rules issued by Government regarding the acceptance of testimonials and addresses by the servants of Government.

Receipt of addresses by Government servants.

The first duty of all officials is to please the people, and they are likely to be encouraged in the performance of that duty by receiving popular acknowledgments of their services in their behalf. Popular demonstrations in favour of well-meaning and benevolent officers of Government in the shape of addresses, memorials, banquets, &c., should therefore be encouraged by Government instead of being discouraged, as they will probably be, under the operation of the rules under notice. It cannot but be good for the country if all Government officers strive to secure popularity for themselves by just means, and in a truly benevolent spirit. The cause of good government also requires that public officers should be allowed to be present at those meetings in which their public character is discussed. Public officers ought to know what their shortcomings are, and it is because public officers in this country do not encounter such discussion that they are apt to perform their work in a highhanded style. Considered from this standpoint, it is also necessary that Government should inform its officers not only of any eulogium which may be passed upon them by the people, but also of any censure which may be pronounced upon them in the same quarter.

The rule permitting officers to sit for portraits, &c., is good. But if they can be permitted to sit for portraits, why should they not be permitted to receive addresses?

53. A correspondent of the same paper says that no popular want has been supplied by the establishment of a post office at Raghubatti, in the Jehanabad sub-division of the Hughli district. It would have been better if the Post Office had been established at Bajuah.

The Raghubatti post office in Hughli.

54. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th August, says that the plaintiff in the case brought against the Deputy Magistrate of Netrokona, Fazlal Karim, intends to move the High Court against the decision of the Magistrate. The Munsif of Netrokona has said that he saw Sulakjan in the house of Fazlal. Now, as the Deputy Magistrate has flatly denied this statement of the Munsif, either he or the Munsif has lied; and if the Munsif has lied, he ought to be punished. But there was no reason why a person in the position of the Munsif should have lied, so, although there may have been some difficulty in convicting the Deputy Magistrate in a Court of Justice, there can be no doubt that he has made himself liable to punishment at the hands of the Executive Government. It is therefore desirable that justice should be done in this case.

55. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the removal of the Rajkhara post office to the house of Maulavi Hai, in the village of Nayabari, without the permission of the Postal authorities. The Officiating Postmaster, Baboo Bisweswara Ray, a beardless boy, has done this. The Postal authorities should take the post office back to the village of Rajkhara.

56. The *Sanjivani*, of the 13th August, hopes that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, Sir Steuart Bayley, who has already given evidence of his scrupulous regard for justice, will reduce the salary of the Coroner of Calcutta from

The salary of the Coroner of Calcutta.

BANGABASI.
August 15th, 1887.

BANGABASI.

DACCA PRAKASH,
August 13th, 1887.

DACCA PRAKASH.

SANJIVANI,
August 13th, 1887.

Rs. 500 to Rs. 200, and thus make it equal to the pay of the Bombay Coroner.

SANJIVANI,
August 13th, 1887.

57. Referring to the statement made by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* newspaper that Mr. Beames should not have been punished for borrowing money from natives, because many Magistrates, Judges, Commissioners, Members of the Board of Revenue, and even Lieutenant-Governors are in the habit of doing the same thing, the same paper says that Government should compel this man to disclose the names of the officers he has in view, and that it should punish them if they are found guilty.

SOM PRAKASH,
August 15th, 1887.

58. The *Som Prakash*, of the 15th August, has learnt that Government intends to adopt some of the resolutions passed at the recent tea-planters' meeting at Cachar. But if these proposals are carried into effect, the sufferings of the coolie will reach their climax. It seems strange that, instead of putting it down, Government should encourage the oppression of coolies by the planters.

SOM PRAKASH.

Mr. Kisch's letter.

59. The same paper makes the following observations on Mr. Kisch's letter:—

Mr. Kisch complains in his letter that he had no time to prepare himself for the work he was called upon to do in the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission. But he had ten clear days to prepare himself to assail the evidence given before the Sub-Committee by Baboo Mati Lall Ghose, and yet he did not assail it. The truth is that, as the Baboo's evidence was founded on hard facts, it was impossible for Mr. Kisch to assail it. The reason why Mr. Kisch is so angry with the *Amrita Bazar* newspaper is that Baboo Mati Lall exposed his nationality before the Commission by calling him a Jew. Mr. Kisch would make people believe that natives have no reason to complain of injustice in the Postal Department. But it will appear from the service book of that department that natives of long standing there are often superseded by Eurasians comparatively junior in the service. After the conclusion of Baboo Mati Lall's evidence, the President of the Sub-Committee asked Mr. Kisch to cross-examine him, and he declined to do so. But Mr. Kisch now says that he did not cross-examine the Baboo because some one among the members of the Sub-Committee requested him not to do so. Mr. Kisch says that Eurasians are appointed to high offices in his department because natives do not consent to do field service. But this is not true, for many natives have already done field service, and many will be willing to do so in future. The fact is that natives are not appointed to field service even though they may be ready and willing to do it. Mr. Kisch says that, if he ever became Director-General of Post Offices, he would move the Government of India to abolish the rule under which natives had a right to be appointed to posts carrying salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards per month. Does not this show that Mr. Kisch has a strong dislike for natives? According to Mr. Kisch, Postmaster-Generalships ought to be conferred on Civilians alone. But has Mr. Kisch forgotten the name of Rai Saligram Singh who filled with ability for years the post of Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces? Such reputation as Saligram earned as Postmaster-General has not fallen to the lot of many Civilian Postmasters-General. Again, if none but Englishmen are fit for postal service as Mr. Kisch says, surely Mr. Kisch himself, who is a Jew, ought to be removed from the Postmaster-Generalship, for Jews are in no respect superior to the natives of the country.

60. The same paper asks Sir Steuart Bayley to give immediate effect to the proposal to appoint Health Officers and Health Inspectors under District Boards in

Health Officers in the mofussil.

the towns and villages in the mofussil with a view to improve their sanitary condition. The proposal was left to be carried out by the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, and it is owing to his negligence that nothing has as yet been done in the matter. The rains have already set in, and in a month or so all Bengal will be subject to the murderous attack of malaria. It is therefore high time that something was done in the matter.

SOM PRAKASH.
August 15th, 1887.

61. A correspondent of the same paper says that the capsizing of a country-boat in the river Gangesvari, in the district of Bankoora, has resulted in the loss of several lives. Out of 30 to 35 men who

Capsizing of a country-boat in the river Gangesvari in Bankura.

were in the boat, only 18 have been saved. But the police would make people believe that not one life was lost. Will no enquiry be held in this matter?

SOM PRAKASH.

62. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 15th August, approves of the rules recently issued by Government in relation to acceptance of addresses and testimonials by Government servants. Hard-and-fast rules like these are needed in a country where official ascendancy is so great.

Rules relating to acceptance of addresses by Government servants.

DACCA GAZETTE.
August 15th, 1887.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

63. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 12th August, thus answers the objections that have been raised against the revival of Act XIV of 1868 :—

The proposed revival of Act XIV of 1868.

PRAJA BANDHU,
August 12th, 1887.

- (1) It is concluded that the Act ought not to be revived, because the examinations held under it are calculated to outrage the modesty of public women. But it should be remembered that even respectable women, when under treatment for any disease, are compelled to subject themselves to examinations of a revolting character.
- (2) It is also contended that the Act had the effect of increasing the number of private prostitutes; but this increase really took place in the European quarter, and was due to insufficient supervision by a corrupt police.
- (3) It is said that, during its operation, the Act produced no substantial good. If so, the result was due to the same cause, namely, the worthlessness of the police. In order that the Act, if revived, may be worked to advantage, it would be well to form a Committee consisting of respectable men from all classes of the community, and to vest in that Committee the power to appoint Inspectors under the Act. If the work of inspection is left in the hands of the police, the operation of the Act will be attended with much oppression and with no adequate results.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

64. The *Sahachar*, of the 10th August, says that the confusion and misrule now prevailing in Cashmere make it probable that the State will be annexed by the

The State of Cashmere.

British Government within two or three years. The Resident, and not the Maharaja, is responsible for the state of things now prevailing in Cashmere. The Dewan, Luchhman Das, is clearly unequal to the task of governing that State. The Government of India should take steps to put an end to this state of things.

SAHACHAR,
August 10th, 1887.

SAMAYA,
August 12th, 1887.

65. The *Samaya*, of the 12th August, says that the Secretary of State's acquittal of Mr. Wilson of Cambay means not only the acquittal of a single offender, but wholesale encouragement of lawlessness on the part of wicked Englishmen. The Secretary of State's decision has cut the writer to the quick.

SAMAYA.

66. The same paper is glad that the Governor-General is himself making enquiries into the Jodhpur Thakur's case. It is not easy to see why the Maharaja took such an unwise step at such a critical time. It is to be hoped, however, that the quarrel will be amicably settled.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

HINDU RANJIKA.
August 16th, 1887.

67. The Saldanga correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 16th August, says that want of rain has greatly retarded the progress of cultivation in that place. The rains in *Assar* helped cultivation; but the present condition of the crops is deplorable. The cultivators feel dejected on account of the drought.

BANGABASI,
August 13th, 1887.

68. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 13th August, says that there have been floods in the Jehanabad subdivision of the Hooghly district.

BANGABASI.

69. Another correspondent of the same paper says that floods in the Dwarkeswar river have caused breaches in the embankment at Simra, near Dewangunge, and that ten or twelve villages are consequently devastated. Houses and stored paddy have been destroyed. The people are in great distress.

BANGABASI.

70. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of cholera of a virulent type at Bankipore. Many have fallen victims to the disease.

BANGABASI.

71. The Jotsriram correspondent of the same paper says that many houses have been destroyed in the floods in the Damodur. Two breaches in the embankments one at Jankuli, and the other at Bagore—are causing endless mischief to the people. Many lives will be lost if Government does not repair these breaches.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 17th, 1887.

72. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 17th August, says that the embankment of the Kansai and the Silavati rivers have given way, and the country around has in consequence been inundated. The embankment of the Kansai has given way near Panskura, and the embankment of the Silavati has given way at Ghattal. The people are in great distress and relief is much needed. The public should be informed of the measures which may have been adopted by Government in relieving the distress caused by these floods.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANSODHINI,
August 5th, 1887.

73. The *Sansodhini*, of the 5th August, complains that the judicial officers, the amla, and the peons in Noakholly are all connected with the theatre which has been set up there. Jealousy and party-spirit are consequently at work. When a vacancy occurs in any of the Government offices, the person who plays at the theatre is appointed in preference to other and more deserving men. It would be interesting to know under what rule these Government officers have opened and are carrying on this theatrical business in the style of traders.

74. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 16th August, says that the Lieutenant-Governor's courteous behaviour has pleased the people of Maldah. It appears from his conduct that His Honour seems anxious to learn the real condition of the people.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
August 16th, 1887.

75. The *Garib and Mahávidyá*, of the 10th August, thinks that those who are not Hindus have no right to interfere with Hindu customs. Christians and those who profess other religions are utterly incapable of forming a correct idea of the Hindu marriage institution. Will Christians be so good as to explain the very anomalous custom prevailing among themselves of marrying aunts and paternal and maternal cousins, whilst it is considered wrong to marry a deceased wife's sister?

GARIB & MAHAVIDYA,
August 10th, 1887.

76. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 10th August, reports that on the 8th August the passenger steamer plying between the Armenian Ghat and Uluberiah collided with a buoy. All the deck-passengers were thrown overboard by the shock. Some boats immediately came up and rescued them. It is not known whether any life is lost. Government ought to take notice of the conduct of the captain of the steamer.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
August 10th, 1887.

77. The *Sahachar*, of the 10th August, referring to the three recent cases in which natives have been shot by Englishmen on boardships, observes that, though these cases are not attributable to Englishmen's hatred of natives, still the fact remains that natives are losing their lives at the hands of Englishmen. This English practice of killing natives cannot be put down, except by inflicting exemplary punishment upon some of the offenders. Lord Dufferin, Sir Steuart Bayley and the whole Anglo-Indian community should be appealed to to do justice in these cases. There is a widespread belief in the country that the law provides no punishment for Englishmen when they kill natives. It behoves Government not to give people cause for entertaining such a belief, and it also behoves Anglo-Indians not to allow their good name to be tarnished in the way the existence of such a belief implies. Will the editors of the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* give the subject their best consideration?

SAHACHAR,
August 10th, 1887.

78. The *Rungpore Dik Prokash*, of the 11th August, complains of the ravages of tigers at Boali, a village near Gybanda, in Rungpore. The people have become greatly alarmed. They are devoid of arms, and consequently they cannot do anything to put a stop to these ravages. The authorities should attend to the matter.

RUNGPORE DIK-
PRAKASH,
August 11th, 1887.

79. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 11th August, says that, if the proposal to permanently locate the Capital of India at Simla is carried into effect, the poor Hindu clerks will be subjected to great hardship. To live in the intensely cold climate of Simla will be almost death to them.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
August 11th, 1887.

80. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 12th August, says that milk is an important article of food in this country. But pure milk cannot be obtained in the Calcutta market. Every milkman offers adulterated milk for sale. Milk selling at even five seers a rupee is not pure milk. Cow's milk in Calcutta has begun to be adulterated with buffalo's milk. Is there no means of putting an end to all this? The Ghee Act has been passed to prevent adulteration of ghee. Will no steps be taken to prevent adulteration of milk? Milk is more useful than ghee.

ARYA DARPAN,
August 12th, 1887.

MOORSHEDABAD
PATRIKA.
August 12th, 1887.

81. The *Moorshidabad Patrika*, of the 12th August, disapproves of the arrangements made by the officials of Moorshidabad in connection with the reception of the Lieutenant-Governor at that place. Many petty merchants and shop-keepers were invited on the occasion, but many respectable gentlemen, including such men as Indra Chand Nahatta, were not. These men accordingly feel themselves slighted. The District Magistrate is responsible for this.

DRUMKETU,
August 12th, 1887.

82. The *Dhumketu*, of the 12th August, referring to Dr. Birch's proposal, observes that, so long as poverty exists in the country, quackery cannot be extirpated.

Quacks exist simply because poor people cannot afford to be treated by the licentiates of Medical Schools and Colleges. As quacks in the mofussil charge very low fees, passed doctors from Calcutta often find it impossible to practise in the villages in the far mofussil. So, if all people are to be treated by doctors who have won medical degrees, every village in the country would require a charitable dispensary with two or three doctors attached to it. And where will Government get money from to do all this? Again, if Dr. Birch's proposal is carried into effect, what will become of hakims and kabirajes? It will be necessary to maintain a staff of able men for their examination. What, again, will become of such distinguished homœopaths as Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, Behari Lall Bhaduri, and others? Are they to be examined in homœopathy, or are they to be considered as allopaths? There is only one way in which quackery can be checked, and that is by appointing inspecting Doctors in municipalities or for every six villages, whose duty it will be to inspect and examine the drugs which are prescribed by the quacks. As things now stand, it is impossible that the whole country will be able to avail itself of the services of doctors turned out by the medical schools and colleges.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
August 12th, 1887.

83. The *Education Gazette*, of the 12th August, in protesting against the abolition of early marriage by legislative enactment, says that, though drunkenness is producing immense mischief in England, people there will not still listen to any proposal to check it by legislative enactment. But it is proposed in this country to abolish by legislative enactment a custom, the mischievous nature of which is not proved, simply because the custom happens not to be in accordance with the civilised notions of modern Europe. May Heaven save this country from preposterous legislation!

SANJIVANI,
August 13th, 1887.

84. The *Sanjivani*, of the 13th August, referring to the question of infant marriage in this country, observes that, considering that suits for maintenance brought by Hindu wives against their husbands are entertained in English courts of law established in this country, and that questions relating to inheritance, guardianship of children, validity of marriages, &c., are decided in the British Indian courts, it appears that Hindu marriage is not a purely social affair, but Government has much to do with it. In all civilised countries, the right to legislate in the interest of minors is admitted to exist in the Government, and that Government in this country has already on more occasions than one exercised this right appears from such legislation as Act IX of 1865, under which the right to appoint guardians of orphans is conferred upon Government, and limits have been placed upon the husband's right of guardianship over his minor wife. The Act also distinctly defines the cohabitable age for girls, and provides penalties for violations of the law on this point. Under section 317 of the Indian Penal Code, parents and guardians in general are placed under a grave liability if they forsake their children and wards. Now, then, does the law give parents uncontrolled freedom in regard to the use of the son's property? The Indian courts

take cognisance of suits brought by children to set aside sales or gifts of their property made by their parents without their consent, and so on. Now, if parents have not uncontrolled liberty in regard to the disposal of the property of their sons and daughters, is it fair and just that they should have uncontrolled liberty in respect to the disposal of their more valuable possessions, namely, their happiness in life? Even if marriage be regarded in the light of a gift made by the father or the mother, there is no reason why the right to set aside this gift, when made without the consent of the children, should be denied to the latter on their attaining majority. Nor can it be said that because marriage is a sacrament therefore parties entering into it should have no right to break through it. For what is sacrament in the eye of one man may be a very improper thing in the eye of another.

And it is most unjust to compel a man to respect a practice which he has ceased to regard in the light of a religious sacrament. Government has made it illegal for parents to employ their children in the performance of immoral acts, and it is to be asked whether to marry one's daughter to a man having two or more wives is an immoral act or not. The law does not entitle husbands to cohabit with their wives before the latter have attained their 10th year; and the reason of this law may be made use of to increase when necessary the age of cohabitation with wives. Nor can it be said that to put down child-marriage by an Act of legislation will be to do a wrong thing. For it will be in perfect consonance with moral principles to rescue young people who have not yet arrived at years of discretion from liability to future suffering, even though it may be necessary to pass an Act of the Legislature for the purpose of doing so.

85. The same paper reports a meeting at Amta, in the district of Howrah, in which the outstill system was strongly condemned. On the day after the meeting a procession went round the town singing songs describing the evils of drunkenness.

SANJIVANI.
August 13th, 1887.

86. The Julpigoree correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th August, reports an accident which recently befell a carter in Julpigoree. The bullocks yoked to the cart were frightened at the sight of some Government elephants which were coming along the same road from the opposite direction; and the mahouts took it into their heads to amuse themselves by bringing these huge animals right against the cowering bullocks, which leaped down the road altogether. The poor carter had his head smashed by being thrown against the trunk of a tree. These Government mahouts often play such mischievous pranks as these, and they require to be severely punished.

DACCA PRAKASH,
August 13th, 1887.

87. The Mymensingh correspondent of the same paper reports the outbreak of a severe epidemic of fever in and around the town of Mymensingh. Many have fallen victims to it, and it is baffling the efforts that are made to subdue it by both doctors and kabirajes.

DACCA PRAKASH.

88. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 14th August, expresses great dissatisfaction at the way in which the inquiry into the loss of the *Mahratta* has been concluded. Neither the Judge nor the barristers appointed by Government made any endeavour to find out the parties who are responsible for the loss of the vessel. Mr. Westmacott, the President of the Court, possesses no knowledge of navigation in general, and Mr. Ward, the Captain of the *Pegasus*, has no knowledge of inland navigation. Some members of the Pilot Service should therefore have sat upon the Court of Enquiry. By thus summarily disposing of the enquiry into the loss of the *Mahratta*, Government has earned an indelible disgrace for itself.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 14th, 1887.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 14th, 1887.

89. The same paper says that Dr. Birch's proposal is probably directed against the homœopaths who have a large practice, but who pass no medical examinations,

Dr. Birch's proposal.

and who will not in all likelihood consent to subject themselves to an examination by the Board of Registration. But if certificates are granted without examination, many people will get them in the character of kabirajes and hakims. Thus the only people who will be excluded from the practice of medicine if Dr. Birch's proposal is carried into effect will be the homœopaths. Dr. Birch and the allopaths in general would thus seem to be bent upon forming a league or *Dharmaghat* against the homœopaths. It is to be regretted that some of the native allopaths are willing to join this league.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 15th, 1887.

90. The *Dainik and Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 15th August, says that, if the proposal of Dr. Birch relating to the registration of medical practitioners is

Dr. Birch's proposal.

carried into effect, great harm will be done to homœopathy, and the interests of the whole country will consequently suffer.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
August 15th, 1887.

91. The *Navavibhákár Sádharaní*, of the 15th August, says that the tours of Governors and other high officials do not seem to produce much good. The tours of the Viceroy and the Governors cost

The tours of Governors and other officials.

much public money, but are almost useless for the purpose of making them acquainted with the real state of the country. During these tours these officials have so much to do in the way of amusing themselves that they find no time to study the state of the country and the condition of the people. Sir George Campbell, when on tour, used to enquire into the wants and grievances of the people; and Lord Bentinck is stated to have been in the habit of visiting the law courts in disguise in order to examine their working. It is only touring of this kind that does any good. But Viceroys and Governors in these days are not so anxious to acquire a knowledge of the real condition of the people as to receive addresses for themselves. Magisterial tours also do no good. While on tour, the Magistrates spend their mornings in shooting birds and hold court for a short time in the afternoon. Magistrates ought not to hold court during their tours, because the trial of cases during tour is attended with great trouble and expense to the parties. If instead of spending their time in this way while on tour, the Magistrates mix with mandals and other respectable people and discuss with them matters affecting the condition of the people, they can learn much about the state of the country, and, at the same time, stimulate popular loyalty by displaying an attitude of condescension towards the people. But no Magistrate mixes with the people in this way.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 17th, 1887.

92. The *Dainik and Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 17th August, condemns the style in which the *Englishman*

The Beames case and the *Englishman* newspaper.

newspaper is talking about the Beames case. The *Englishman* newspaper is in a manner saying that there are in the Civil Service many offenders like Mr. Beames, and that such an offence as Mr. Beames has committed is no offence at all. If civilians do not contradict this statement of the *Englishman*, people will begin to doubt their honesty as a class.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKÁ,
July 28th, 1887.

93. The *Samvád Báhiká*, of the 28th July, is given to understand that a Committee has been appointed to revise the text-books now used in the Entrance class.

Chemistry in the Entrance Course.

This Committee has recommended the adoption of "Chemistry" in place of "Mensuration and Physical Geography." Inspectors and Profes-

sors of Colleges have been invited to give an expression of their opinion on this point. In the opinion of the writer much inconvenience will be caused if the change proposed is carried out. The inconvenience will be felt most in mofusil schools, which cannot afford to buy chemicals and apparatus with a view to facilitate the study of that scientific subject.

94. The same paper observes with regret that cholera has re-appeared in the Balasore town.

Cholera in Balasore.

95. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 23rd July, states that cholera has this week increased in virulence, and that the people are here and there endeavouring to

Increased virulence of cholera.

propitiate their gods and goddesses with worship. The severity of the epidemic may be attributed to excessive heat and insufficient rainfall.

96. The same paper says that cases of theft and house-breaking are becoming more frequent both in the town and in the sub-division of Khorda. This is probably due to want of vigilance on the part of

Increase of crime in the Khorda sub-division.

the police.

97. The same paper announces that the coast canal between Cuttack and Calcutta will be opened to traffic on the 10th proximo, and asks Government to arrange for

Steamer service in the coast canal.

plying their own steamers in the canal, unless steamers belonging to private companies begin the work at once. Two steamers having foundered in the course of the last two months, the people fear to make sea-voyages, and mahajans shrink from sending their goods by sea-going vessels. The editor feels sure that the trade now carried on at the port of Chandbally will be largely affected as soon as the canal is opened to traffic.

98. In the course of an article on the Buldebjee Math in Kendrapara, the same paper says that it has learnt from a telegram sent from this place that much dis-

A math in Kendrapara.

order exists in connection with this *math*. It is said that Rs. 20,000 have been misappropriated by two men—Ram Prosonno Das and Jagannath Bhramarbor. The former is a member of the *math* and the latter is a big zemindar of Kendrapara. The case is *sub judice*. The editor remarks that complaints of similar misappropriation of the funds of charitable *Maths* frequently come from almost all quarters, and it behoves Government to apply a strong remedy to this unsatisfactory condition of things. The people are advised to be on their guard.

99. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jagutsingpore, states that, owing to want of rain, agricultural operations have come almost to a stand-still, and that the officers of the Irrigation Depart-

State of the crops in Jagutsingpore.

ment do not promptly respond to the calls of the people for canal water. Looking to the unfavourable state of the weather, the correspondent apprehends that mortality, owing to a failure of the crops, may be greater this year than it was in the ninth *Unk*.

100. The *Sanskāraka*, of the 28th July, has learnt that from next year the Director of Public Instruction will himself select text-books for vernacular schools. The result of this change will be anxiously looked

Selection of vernacular text-books by the Director of Public Instruction.

forward to.

101. The same paper, in reviewing the orders of Government passed in regard to Mr. Beames and the Meherpore Sub-divisional Officer, observes that Sir Steuart

Messrs. Beames and Luson.

Bayley has impartially dealt with these cases and is glad to see that His Honour's proceedings in the matter have been marked by a sense of even-handed justice.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
July 28th, 1887.

UTKAL DĪPIKA.
July 23rd, 1887.

UTKAL DĪPIKA.

UTKAL DĪPIKA.

UTKAL DĪPIKA.

UTKAL DĪPIKA

SANSKĀRAKA,
July 28th, 1887.

SANSKĀRAKA.

NAVABAMVAD.
July 28th, 1887.

102. The *Navasamvād*, of the 28th July, requests the head-masters of Entrance schools to make timely protest against the proposed introduction of Chemistry into their schools in the place of Mensuration and Physical Geography.

NAVABAMVAD.

Chemistry in the Entrance Examination.

Education in the Khondmals.

103. A correspondent of the same paper writes from Khondmal to the following effect :—During his late visit to the Khondmals, the Commissioner gave orders to do away with certain schools in that place. It is very necessary, however, that education should spread among the people of Khondmal, and the establishment of schools there is the only means by which the inhabitants of that place can be expected to be raised from their low condition.

SAMVAD BAHKA,
July 21st, 1887.

The Lieutenant-Governor's expected visit to Orissa.

104. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 21st July, says that the new Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Steuart Bayley, will most probably visit Orissa in November next, and therefore advises the people to make all necessary arrangements beforehand for His Honour's reception.

SAMVAD BAHKA.

Conservancy in Cuttack.

105. The same paper says that the municipality is busy clearing the main streets of the town; but nobody takes the trouble to go round and see what is going on in the nooks and corners of the town. It is hoped that the Municipal Commissioners, instead of depending entirely upon their servants, will personally attend to the state of all the lanes in the town, and thus remove the wants of the citizens.

SAMVAD BAHKA.

106. The same journal says that, though cholera has not yet made its appearance in the town, the people are suffering much from bowel-complaints.

Cholera in Cuttack.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th August 1887.